DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 367 702 TM 021 169

TITLE How North Carolina Ranks Educationally among the Fifty States. 1993.
INSTITUTION North Carolina State Dept. of Public Instruction, Raleigh. Div. of Communication Services.
PUB DATE 93
NOTE 101p.
PUB TYPE Statistical Data (110) -- Reports - Evaluative/Feasibility (142)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC05 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Academic Achievement; Attendance; Comparative Analysis; Decision Making; Demography; Educational Finance; Educational Planning; *Educational Trends; Elementary Secondary Education; *Enrollment; Expenditures; *Financial Support; Income; Public Schools; State Departments of Education; *State Programs; Tables (Data); Teachers; Teacher Salaries; Trend Analysis
IDENTIFIERS *North Carolina

ABSTRACT

This annual publication is designed to show North Carolina's rank among the states on a wide variety of educational and related statistics. This information may be useful for a number of planning and evaluation purposes. Data are presented in the following areas: (1) population; (2) enrollment and attendance; (3) faculty; (4) general financial resources; (5) governmental revenue; (6) school revenue; (7) governmental expenditures and debt; (8) school expenditures; and (9) miscellaneous. Data in each area are followed by tables of educational trends in North Carolina. Over 100 statistics related to public education in North Carolina are presented. In 1991, the school-age population was 17.2% of the total state population, with over 1.1 million children in elementary and secondary schools served by over 75,000 instructional personnel. Thirty-five states pay a higher average annual salary to teachers, and 34 states have a higher per capita personal income. Thirteen charts present these and other statistics. (SLD)

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How North Carolina Ranks Educationally

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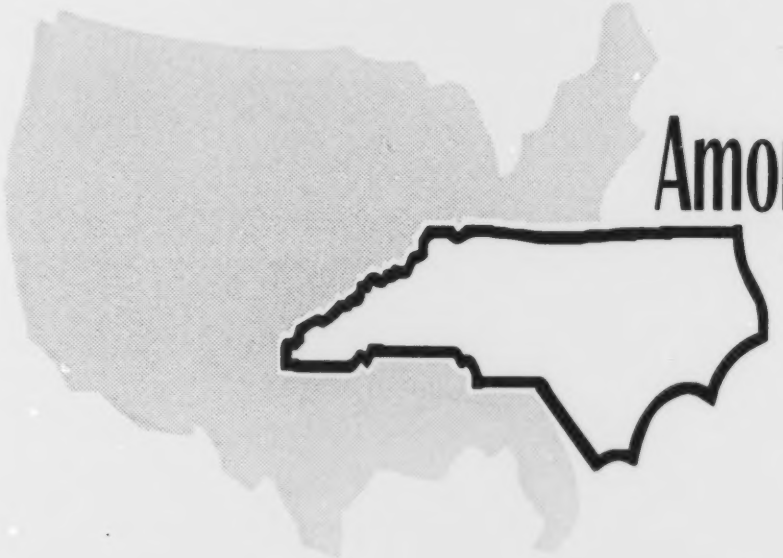

Among the Fifty States • 1993

COMMUNICATION SERVICES • STATISTICAL RESEARCH AND DATA CENTER
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
BOB ETHERIDGE, STATE SUPERINTENDENT

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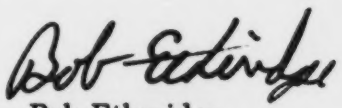
How North Carolina Ranks **Educationally** Among the Fifty States • 1993

COMMUNICATION SERVICES • STATISTICAL RESEARCH AND DATA CENTER
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
BOB ETHERIDGE, STATE SUPERINTENDENT

FOREWORD

The status of education in North Carolina changes from year to year. When compared to other states and the nation as a whole, North Carolina is making great strides in some areas while falling behind in others. We believe that this information is important to educational planners and decision makers. *How North Carolina Ranks Educationally Among the Fifty States*, an annual publication, is designed to show North Carolina's rank among the states on a wide variety of educational and related statistics. Information presented in this report may be useful in understanding, explaining, interpreting, and possibly evaluating various aspects of North Carolina's public school system.



Bob Etheridge
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
December 1993

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INTRODUCTION

This publication is presented as a service to its readers. It is primarily a compilation of statistics collected by various private and public organizations. Only rarely does it include special analyses made solely for publication in this report. The editors follow the policy of publishing those statistics believed to be of most interest.

When the original source of a statistic does not update it the year after it is first published, the original entry is repeated the following year. If the statistic is not updated the second year, it is dropped from this publication. If at some future time the statistic is updated, then it may be added again to this report. Occasionally, statistics are dropped because other statistics make them redundant.

The information presented in this publication was obtained chiefly from *Rankings of the States, 1993*. (Copyright 1993 by the National Education Association (NEA). Reprinted with permission.) When preparing *Rankings of the States, 1993*, the National Education Association consulted various publications of the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Education, and their own publication, *Estimates of School Statistics*. In compiling their statistics, NEA substitutes their own estimates when a state fails to provide data requested by the NEA research staff. Therefore, some of the ranks may have an element of estimation.

The figures used in the rankings presented in this publication are the latest available. Some are preliminary estimates, and hence are subject to revision. Some are based on sampling studies for which measures of sampling variability are not recorded here. Where the variations among the states are not large, a very small change in a state's data from one year to the next could effect a great change in the state's rank. Consequently, readers are advised to use caution when making conclusions based on slight differences among rankings of a specific item.

The 1993 edition of *How North Carolina Ranks Educationally Among the Fifty States* contains data from the following related areas:

- **Population:** age tabulations, birth rate, and changes in population
- **Enrollment and Attendance:** number of administrative units, public school enrollment figures as well as changes in enrollment, average daily attendance and membership, and number of handicapped children served

- **Faculty:** number of instructional staff, number of teachers, number of pupils per teacher, and teacher salaries

- **General Financial Resources:** per capita personal income, per capita disposable personal income, and personal income from government enterprises as a percent of total personal income

- **Governmental Revenue:** income tax revenues, property tax revenues, etc.

- **School Revenue:** school revenue per pupil in average daily attendance; school revenue per $1,000 of personal income; and school revenue from local, state, and federal support

- **Governmental Expenditures and Debt:** per capita state expenditures for all functions; per capita state and local expenditures for public welfare, health and hospitals, police protection, highways; and per capita debt

- **School Expenditures:** per capita educational expenditure of state and local governments, expenditures for education as a percent of expenditures for all functions, per capita expenditures for higher education, per capita expenditures for local public schools, and expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance

- **Miscellaneous:** number of physicians, number of dentists, and number of major crimes as well as percent change in crime rate.

The data in each area are followed by tables of educational trends in North Carolina. Over 100 statistics related to public education in North Carolina are contained in this publication. These statistics indicate the scope of public education, the available and allocated resources, and the results of North Carolina's system of public education.

The following information is given for each statistic: North Carolina's rank and the figure upon which this rank is based, the figure for the entire United States, and the figures for the highest ranking state and the lowest ranking state so that one may determine where North Carolina falls in relation to the fifty states. When more than one

state ranks at the highest or lowest point in the national range, the states are listed in footnotes at the bottom of the page.

The determination of a ranking for a given statistic is made by assigning one to the largest number or percentage and fifty-one to the smallest number or percentage. The District of Columbia is also ranked with the fifty states, which accounts for the fifty-first position. On some measures, it may be favorable to be ranked number one, whereas in others it may not.

Many of the terms used in this publication are defined in the glossary. This glossary will be invaluable to the reader in interpreting the data presented.

Following is a list of selected items of interest from the 1993 edition of *How North Carolina Ranks Educationally Among the Fifty States*:

- North Carolina had a **total population** of over 6 million in 1991. Nine states had a larger population.
- North Carolina's **school-age population** (age 5-17) in 1991 was over 1.1 million. Ten states had more elementary and secondary school-age children.
- In 1991, the **school-age population (age 5-17) as percentage of total population** was 17.2%. Thirty-nine states had a higher percentage of estimated school-age population.
- There were over 1.1 million **children enrolled in the public elementary and secondary schools** in North Carolina in 1992. Ten states had more children enrolled.
- North Carolina employed over 75,000 **instructional personnel** in public elementary and secondary schools in the 1992-93 school year. Eleven states employed more instructional staff in public schools.
- In 1992-93, 18.7% of the public elementary and secondary **school teachers in North Carolina were men.** Forty-six states had a higher percentage of male teachers.

- The **average annual salary of a public school teacher** in an elementary or secondary school in North Carolina in 1991-92 was estimated to be $28,791. Thirty-five states have a higher average annual salary.

- North Carolina's annual **per capita personal income** was $16,853 in 1991. Thirty-four states had a higher annual per capita personal income.

- Per capita **total tax revenues** of state and local governments in North Carolina amounted to $1,672 in 1990-91. Thirty-seven states had higher total per capita tax collections.

- In North Carolina, 28% of **revenue** for public elementary and secondary schools came **from local governments** in 1991-92. Forty-one states had a higher percentage of local funding.

- In North Carolina, 64.6% of **revenue** for public elementary and secondary schools came **from state government** in 1991-92. Eight states had a higher percentage of state funding.

- In North Carolina, 7.4% of **revenue** for public elementary and secondary schools came **from the federal government** in 1991-92. Nineteen states had a higher percentage of federal funding.

- In 1990-91, the per capita state and local government **expenditures for all education** (elementary, secondary, and post-secondary) in North Carolina were $1,180. Thirty states had a higher per capita expenditure for all education.

- In 1990-91, the per capita state and local government **expenditures for public schools** were $777. Thirty-five states had higher state and local government expenditures for public schools.

- The **current expenditure for public elementary and secondary schools** per pupil in average daily attendance in North Carolina was $4,653 in 1991-92. Thirty-three states had a higher expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance.

RANKINGS AND TRENDS

POPULATION

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Total resident population, 1991 (in thousands)	10	6,737	252,177	Wyoming	460	California	30,380
Percent change in total resident population, 1990 to 1991	18	1.6%	1.4%	District of Columbia	-1.5%	Nevada	6.8%
Percent change in total resident population, 1981 to 1991	17	13.1%	9.8%	West Virginia	-8.2%	Nevada	52.0%
Population age 5-17, 1991 (in thousands)	11	1,158	45,923	District of Columbia	78	California	5,512
Population age 5-17 as percent of total population, 1991 (Chart 1)	39	17.2%	18.2%	District of Columbia	13.0%	Utah	26.4%
Percent of resident population age 18 and over, 1991	10	75.6%	74.2%	Utah	63.7%	District of Columbia	79.8%

POPULATION

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Percent of resident population age 65 and over, 1991	31	12.3%	12.6%	Alaska	4.0%	Florida	18.3%
Percent change in population 65 years of age and older, 1981 to 1991	11	31.5%	25.8%	District of Columbia	5.4%	Nevada	93.1%
Number of live births from January to December, 1991	11	102,442	4,099,630	Wyoming	6,801	California	610,166
Number of live births from January to December, 1992	11	103,047	N/A [1]	Wyoming [1]	6,823	California	600,942
Population per square mile of land area, 1991	18	138	71	Alaska	1	District of Columbia	9,743

[1] Connecticut and Washington — N/A

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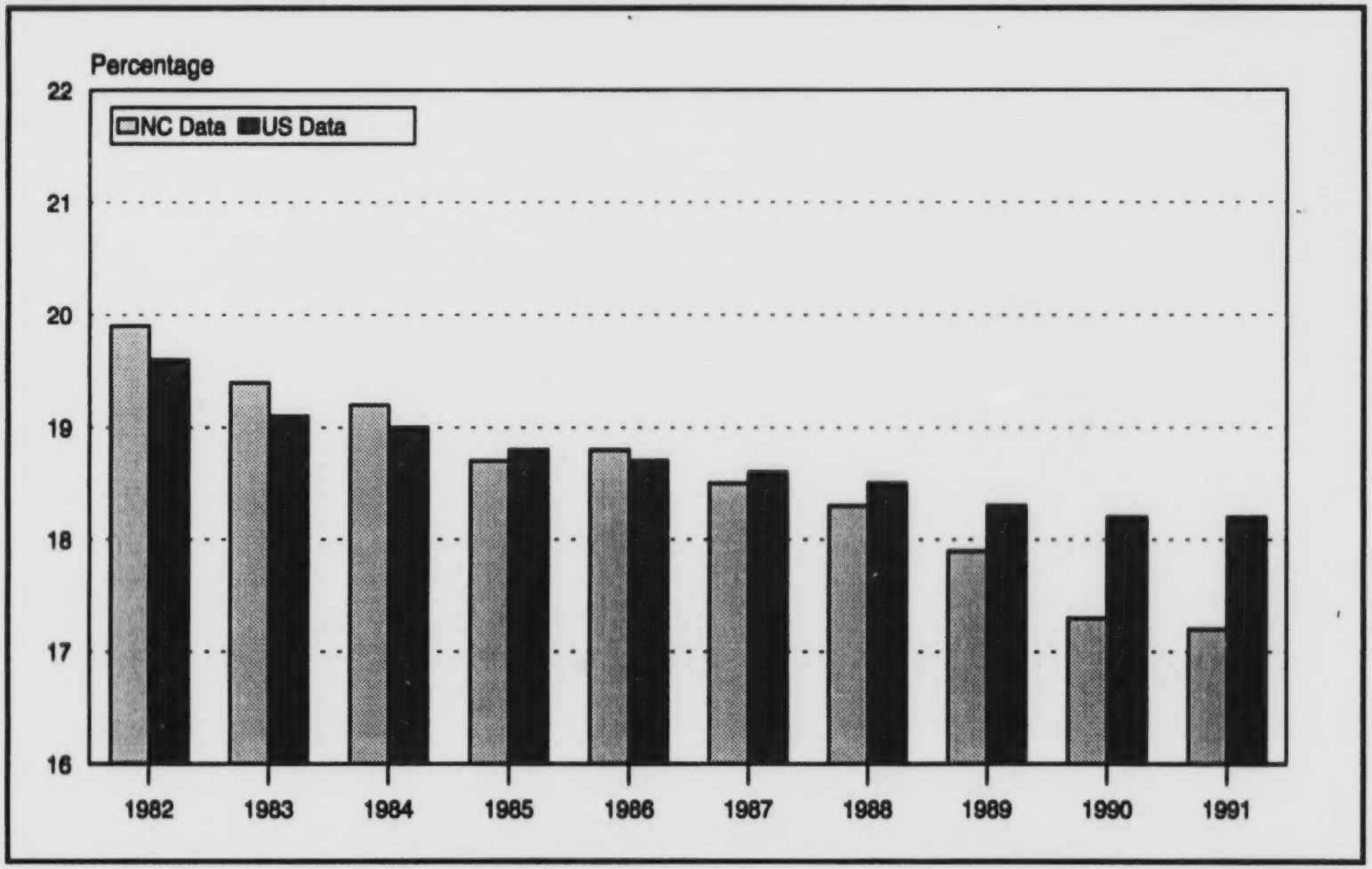
POPULATION AGE 5-17
AS PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION

CHART 1



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ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Number of public school districts (operating), 1992-93	35	129	14,925	District of Columbia and Hawaii	1	Texas	1,048
Public school enrollment, Fall 1992 (Chart 2)	11	1,106,876	42,661,294	District of Columbia	80,937	California	5,195,777
Percent change in public school enrollment, Fall 1991 to Fall 1992	36	1.3%	1.7%	West Virginia	-0.8%	Nevada	5.2%
Average daily attendance in public schools, 1992-93	10	1,036,700	39,463,871	District of Columbia	71,544	California	5,163,695
Average daily membership in public schools, 1992-93	7	1,094,490	N/A[1]	District of Columbia [2]	79,318	New York	2,611,600
Average daily attendance as percent of fall enrollment, 1992-93	11	93.7%	92.5%	Alaska	84.5%	California	99.4%

1 National figure for this measure cannot be considered to represent the total or average since six states do not compute or provide estimates for their statewide ADM.
2 California, Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Missouri, Texas — N/A

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Number of public high school graduates, 1992-93	10	60,370	2,257,738	District of Columbia	3,181	California	255,000
Total enrollment in all institutions of higher education, Fall 1991 [1]	10	371,968	14,358,953	Alaska	30,793	California	2,024,274
Number of full-time students in all institutions of higher education in a state who are women, Fall 1991 [1]	10	124,459	4,185,954	Alaska	6,361	California	446,646
Number of handicapped children receiving educational services for school year 1991-92 [2]	11	115,883	4,464,777	District of Columbia	6,516	California	449,707
Percentage of handicapped children (aged 6-21) receiving educational services for school year 1991-92 [3]	28	7.64%	7.79%	Wyoming	2.77%	Massachusetts	11.21%

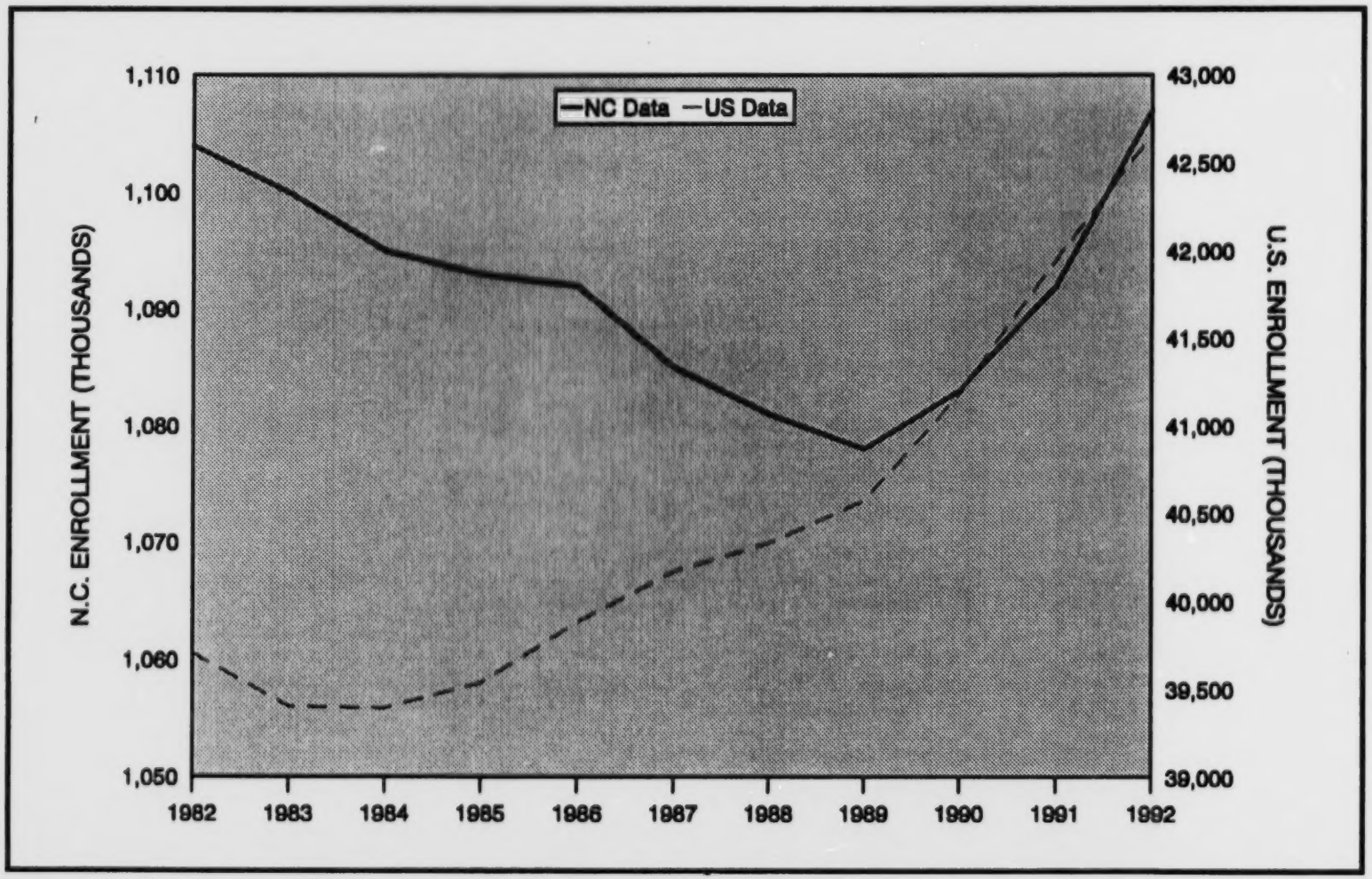
1 *Digest of Education Statistics, 1993.* (Original source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education, "Fall Enrollment " survey.)

2 Provided by National Association of State Directors of Special Education in their *15th Annual Report to Congress, 1993.* (This figure represents children 6-21 years old served under Chapter 1 of ESEA (SOP) and IDEA, Part B.)

3 Provided by National Association of State Directors of Special Education in their *15th Annual Report to Congress, 1993.* (This figure is based on resident population counts as of October 1, 1992 and represents children 6-21 years old served under Chapter 1 of ESEA (SOP) and IDEA, Part B.) Resident populations are estimated by the U.S.Bureau of the Census.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT • FALL

CHART 2



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FACULTY

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Total instructional staff in public elementary and secondary schools, 1992-93	12	75,669	2,810,613	Delaware	7,007	Texas	245,891
Total instructional staff (full-time equivalent) in public institutions of higher education, October 1991	7	21,718	545,883	District of Columbia	544	California	57,250
Total noninstructional staff (full-time equivalent) in public institutions of higher education, October 1991	8	29,190	963,618	District of Columbia	960	California	112,804
Number of teachers in public elementary and secondary schools, 1992-93	12	65,986	2,464,090	Delaware	6,253	Texas	219,338
Pupils enrolled per teacher in public elementary and secondary schools, Fall 1992 (Chart 3)	27	16.8	17.3	District of Columbia	11.9	California	24.1
Pupils in average daily attendance per teacher in public elementary and secondary schools, 1992-93	19	15.7	16.0	District of Columbia	10.5	California	23.9

FACULTY

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Pupils in average daily membership per teacher in public elementary and secondary schools, 1992-93	17	16.6	N/A [1]	District of Columbia [2]	11.7	Utah	23.7
Percent of public school teachers who are men, 1992-93	46	18.7%	26.9%	Georgia	16.9%	Massachusetts	37.9%
Average salaries of public school teachers, 1991-92 (revised) (Chart 4)	36	$28,791	$34,054	South Dakota	$23,291	Connecticut	$46,971
Average salaries of public school teachers as percent of national average, 1991-92 (revised)	36	84.5%	100.0%	South Dakota	68.4%	Connecticut	137.9%
Average salaries of public school teachers, 1992-93	37	$29,108	$35,000	South Dakota	$24,289	Connecticut	$48,343

1 National figure for this measure cannot be considered to represent the total or average for all states since six states do not compute or provide estimates for their statewide ADM.

2 California, Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Missouri, Texas — N/A

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FACULTY

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Average salaries of public school teachers as percent of national average, 1992-93	37	83.2%	100.0%	South Dakota	69.4%	Connecticut	138.1%
Percent change in average salaries of public school teachers, 1982-83 to 1992-93 (current dollars)	27	65.5%	69.1%	Wyoming	27.0%	Connecticut	133.2%
Percent change in average salaries of public school teachers 1982-83 to 1992-93 (constant dollars) [1]	27	13.9%	16.4%	Wyoming	-12.6%	Connecticut	60.5%
Percent change in average salaries of public school teachers, 1991-92 to 1992-93	37	1.1%	2.8%	Georgia	-2.5%	West Virginia	10.7%
Average salaries of instructional staff in public schools, 1991-92 (revised)	37	$30,076	$35,499	South Dakota	$23,291	Connecticut	$48,863

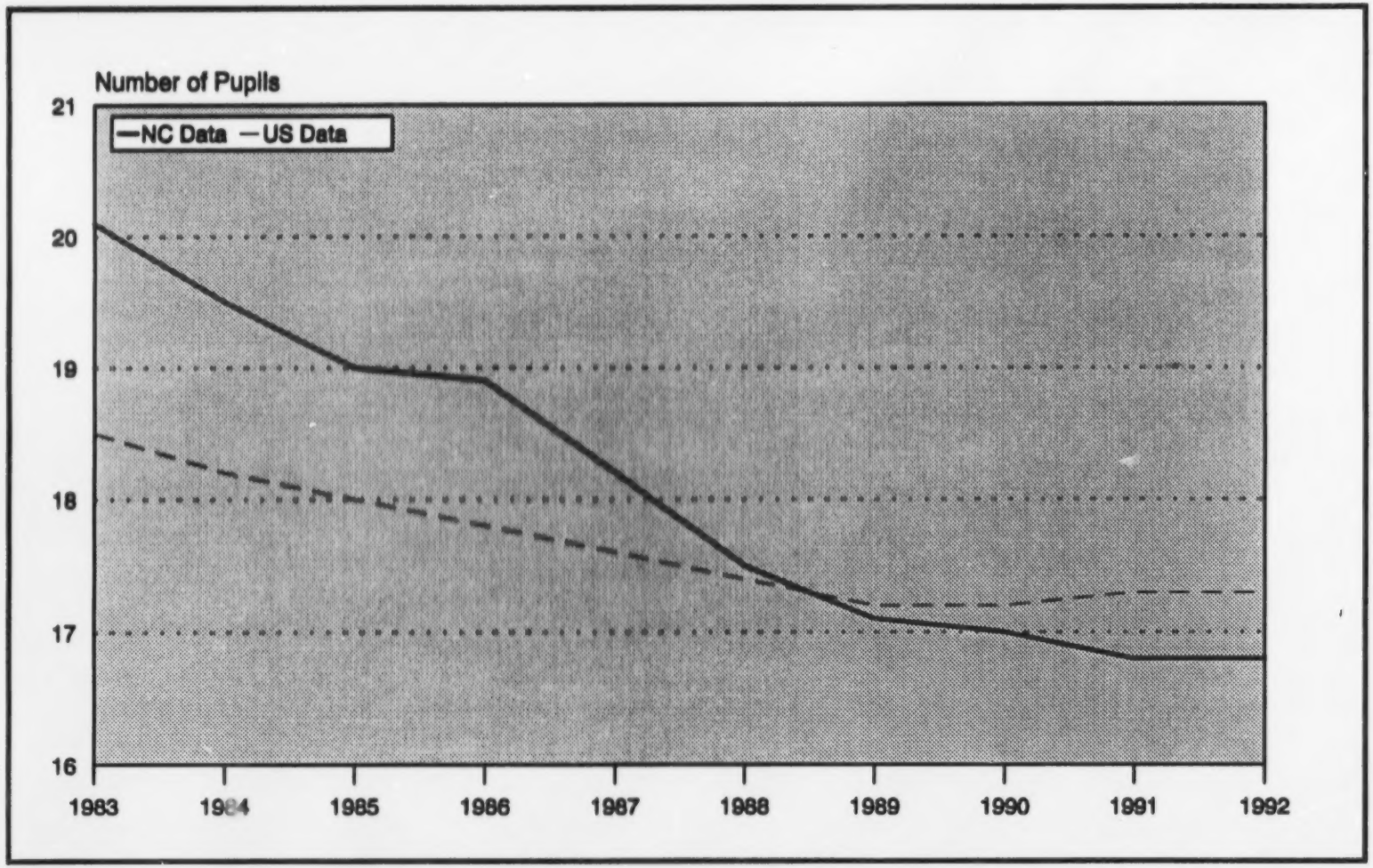
[1] Price Deflator is (CPI-U) Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers, converted to a school year basis (1982-83 = 100.0).

FACULTY

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Average salaries of instructional staff as percent of national average, 1991-92 (revised)	37	84.7%	100.0%	South Dakota	65.6%	Connecticut	137.6%
Average salaries of instructional staff in public schools, 1992-93	38	$30,407	$36,417	South Dakota	$24,289	Connecticut	$49,939
Average salaries of instructional staff as percent of national average, 1992-93	38	83.5%	100.0%	South Dakota	66.7%	Connecticut	137.1%
Percent change in average instructional staff salaries, 1982-83 to 1992-93 (current dollars)	27	65.7%	68.3%	Utah	22.4%	Connecticut	129.8%
Percent change in average instructional staff salaries, 1982-83 to 1992-93 (constant dollars)	27	14.0%	15.8%	Utah	-15.8%	Connecticut	58.2%
Percent change in average instructional staff salaries, 1991-92 to 1992-93	35	1.1%	2.6%	Montana	-9.1%	West Virginia	10.6%

PUPILS ENROLLED PER TEACHER
IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

CHART 3



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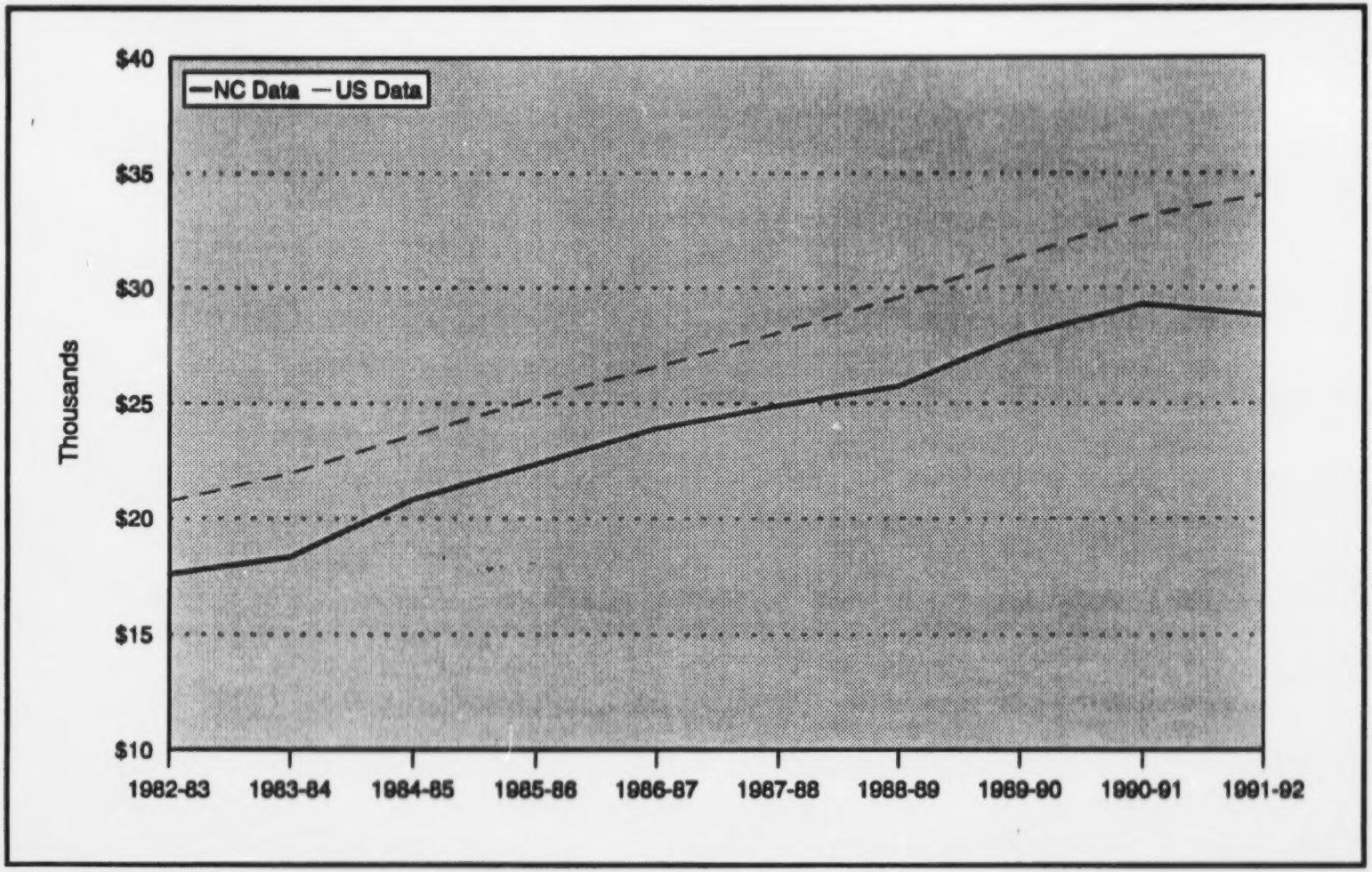
ESTIMATED AVERAGE SALARIES
OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS

CHART 4



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GENERAL FINANCIAL RESOURCES

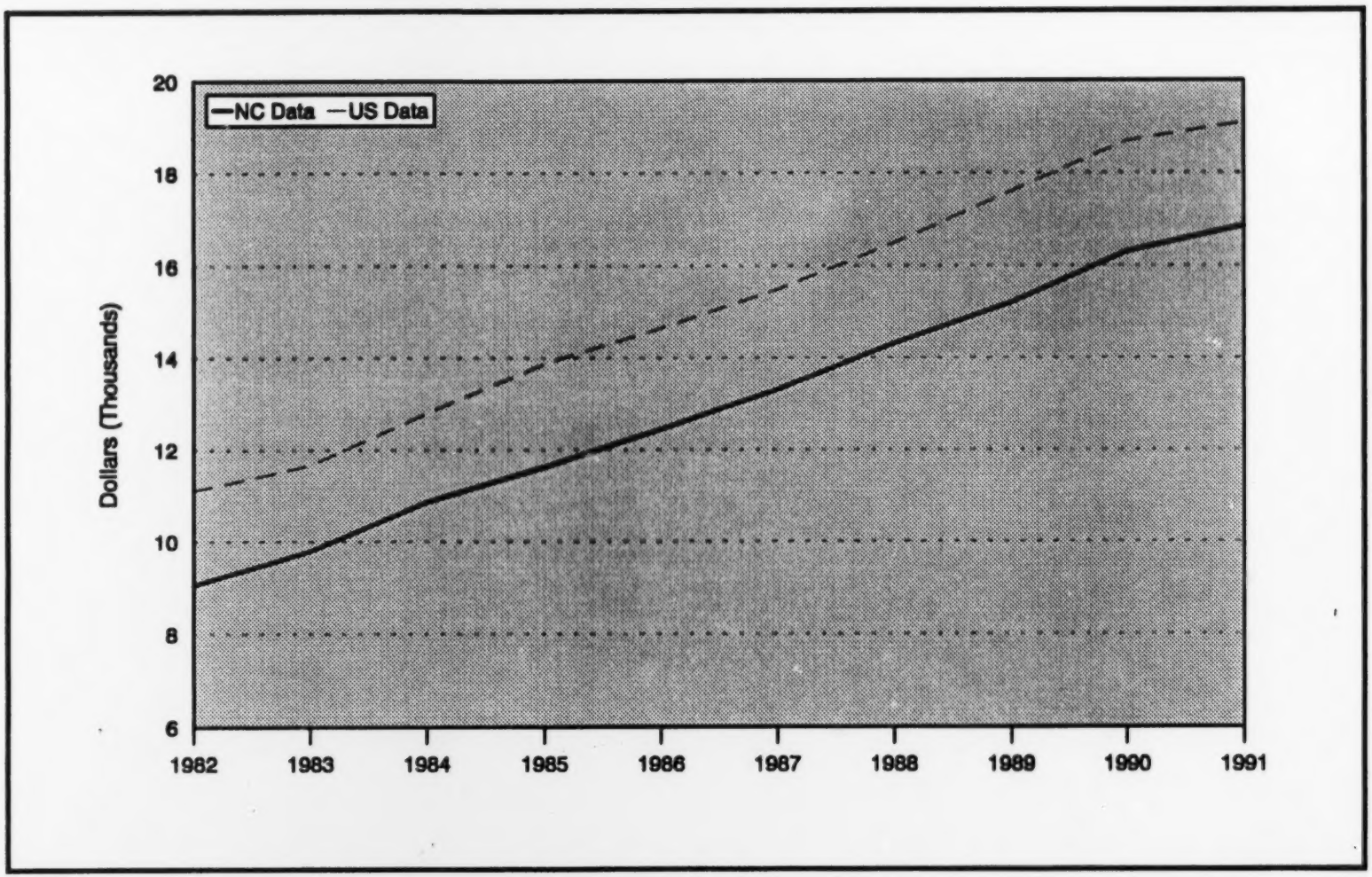
	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Per capita personal income, 1991 (Chart 5)	35	$16,853	$19,092	Mississippi	$13,328	Connecticut	$26,022
Per capita personal income as percent of national average, 1991	35	88.3%	100.0%	Mississippi	69.8%	Connecticut	136.3%
Percent change in per capita personal income, 1990 to 1991	24	2.8%	2.4%	Nevada	0.5%	Montana	7.0%
Percent change in per capita personal income, 1981 to 1991	6	89.8%	74.2%	Wyoming and Alaska	36.7%	New Hampshire	99.6%
Per capita disposable personal income, 1991	36	$14,833	$16,644	Mississippi	$12,259	New Jersey	$22,323
Per capita disposable personal income as percent of national average, 1991	36	89.1%	100.0%	Mississippi	73.7%	New Jersey	134.1%
Percent change in per capita disposable personal income, 1990 to 1991	20	3.3%	3.0%	Nevada	1.0%	Montana	7.8%

GENERAL FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Personal income per pupil in average daily attendance, 1991	28	$112,122	$126,096	Utah	$61,996	District of Columbia	$208,374
Personal income from government and government enterprises (federal, state, and local) as percent of total personal income, 1991	19	12.9%	11.9%	New Hampshire	7.9%	District of Columbia	86.8%

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

CHART 5



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GOVERNMENTAL REVENUE

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Per capita total general revenue of all state and local governments, 1990-91 (Chart 6)	46	$2,910	$3,628	Arkansas	$2,502	Alaska	$12,455
Per capita general revenue of state and local governments from own sources, 1990-91	44	$2,387	$3,008	Arkansas	$1,957	Alaska	$11,044
General revenue of state and local governments from own sources, 1990-91 per $1,000 of personal income in 1991	40	$142	$155	New Hampshire	$122	Alaska	$524
Per capita total tax revenues of state and local governments, 1990-91 (Chart 7)	38	$1,672	$2,112	Mississippi	$1,302	Alaska	$4,411
State and local tax revenues in 1990-91, per $1,000 of personal income in 1991	40	$99	$109	Tennessee	$86	Alaska	$209

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GOVERNMENTAL REVENUE

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Per capita property tax revenue of state and local governments, 1990-91	40	$382	$675	Alabama	$171	District of Columbia	$1,453
Per capita property tax revenue of local governments, 1990-91	40	$368	$642	Illinois	$73	District of Columbia	$1,475
Property tax revenue of state and local governments as percent of total tax revenue, 1990-91	42	22.9%	32.0%	Alabama	12.5%	New Hampshire	70.1%
State and local property tax revenue in 1990-91 per $1,000 of personal income in 1991	39	$23	$35	Alabama	$11	New Hampshire	$62
Per capita state tax revenue, 1990-91	26	$1,165	$1,234	New Hampshire [1]	$565	Alaska	$3,169
Per capita local tax revenue, 1990-91	41	$507	$852	West Virginia	$337	District of Columbia	$4,037

[1] District of Columbia and Illinois — N/A

GOVERNMENTAL REVENUE

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
State tax revenue in 1990-91, per $1,000 of personal income in 1991	23	$69	$65	New Hampshire [1]	$26	Alaska	$150
Per capita state individual income tax revenue, 1990-91	10	$525	$395	Tennessee [2]	$20	Massachusetts	$891
Per capita state general sales tax revenue, 1990-91	42	$251	$410	Vermont [3]	$222	Hawaii	$1,127
State individual income tax revenue in 1990-91 per $1,000 of personal income in 1991	8	$31	$21	Tennessee [2]	$1	Massachusetts	$39
State general sales tax revenue in 1990-91 per $1,000 of personal income in 1991	39	$15	$21	Virginia and Vermont [3]	$12	Hawaii	$53

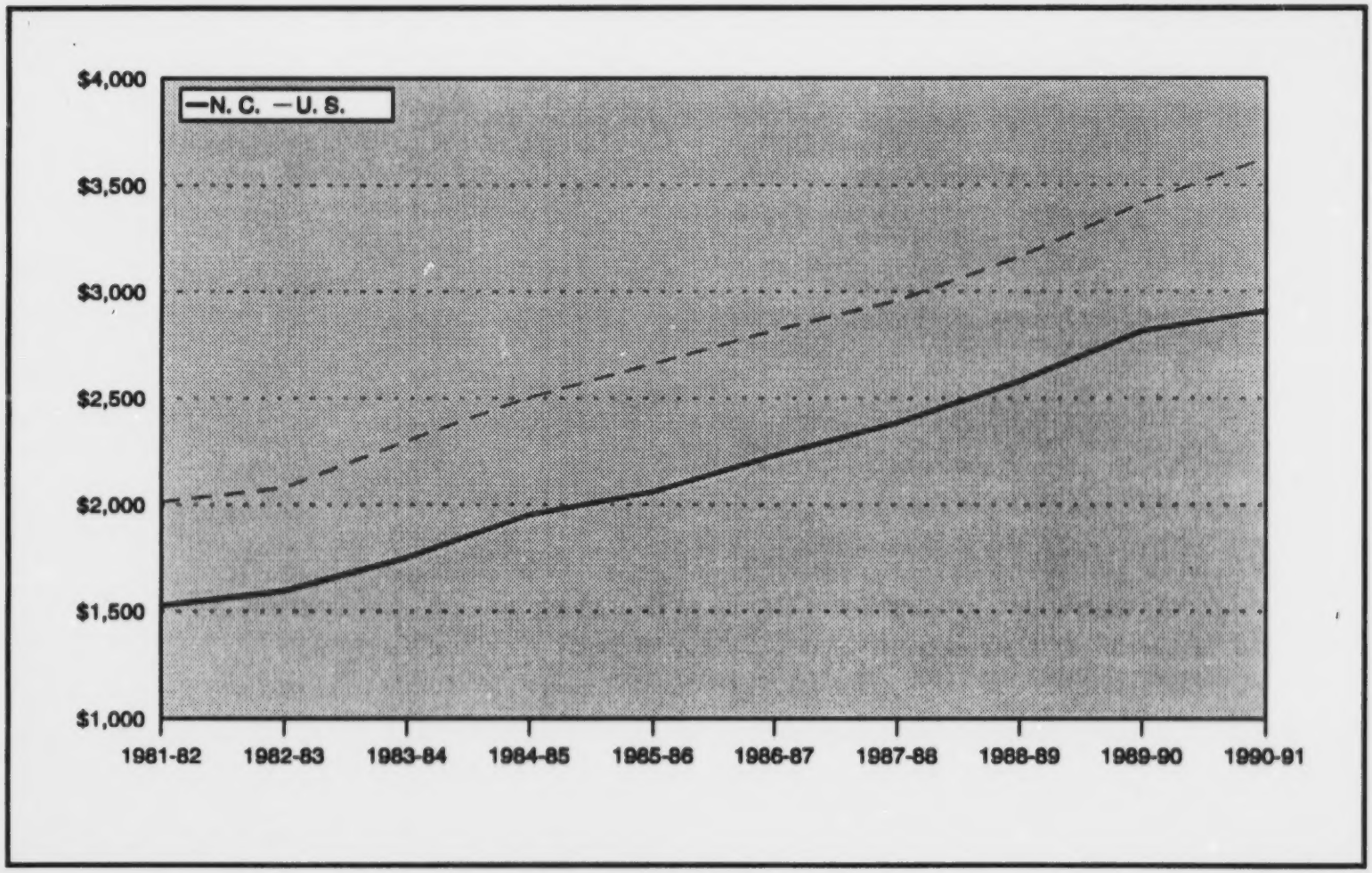
[1] District of Columbia — N/A

[2] Alaska, District of Columbia, Florida, Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, Wyoming — N/A

[3] Alaska, Delaware, District of Columbia, Montana, New Hampshire, Oregon — N/A

PER CAPITA TOTAL GENERAL REVENUE
OF ALL STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

CHART 6



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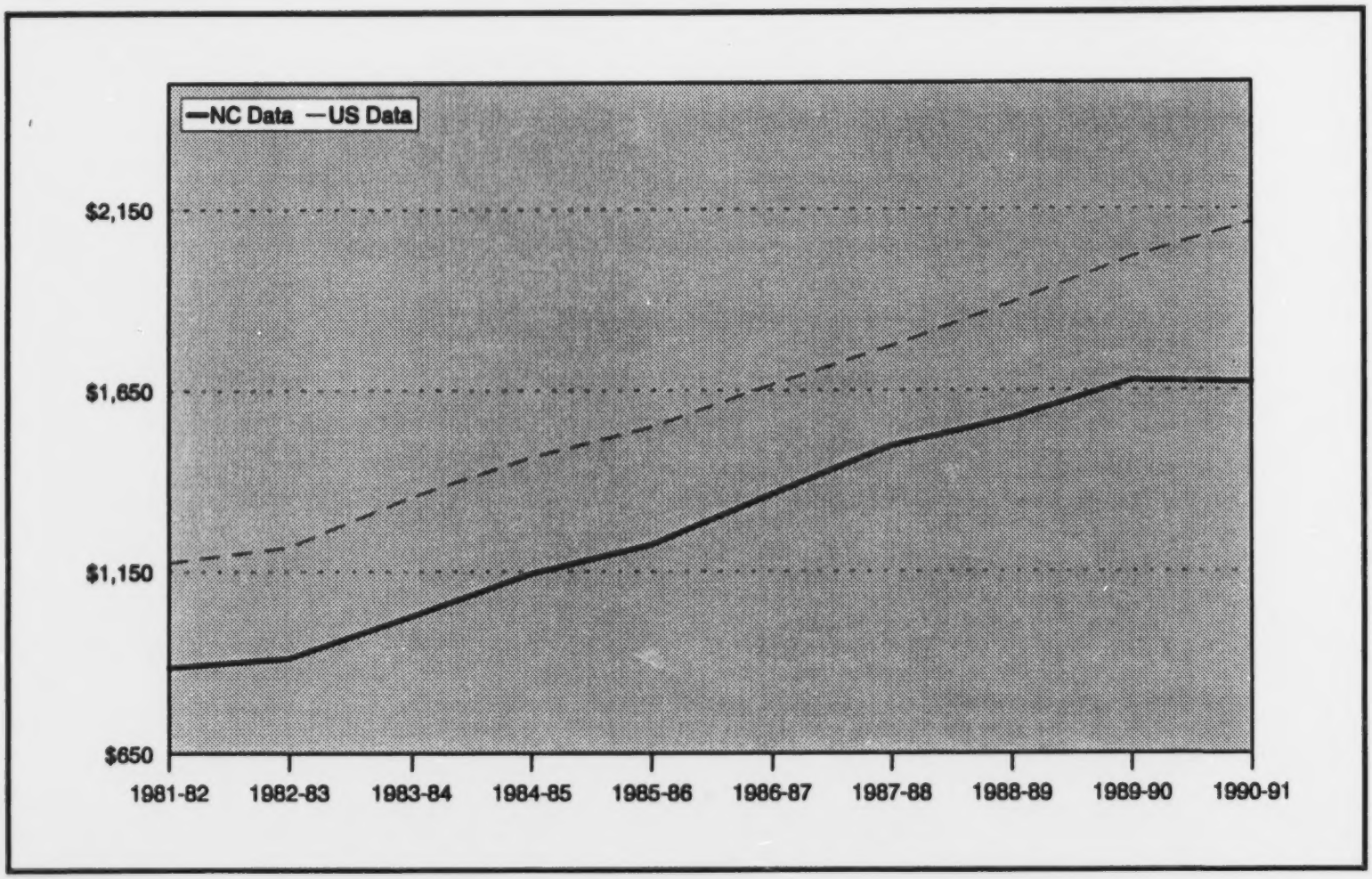
PER CAPITA TOTAL TAX REVENUES
OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

CHART 7



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SCHOOL REVENUE

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Public school revenue per pupil in average daily attendance, 1991-92 (revised)	39	$5,111	$6,054	Utah	$3,582	New Jersey	$10,104
Public school revenue per pupil in average daily attendance, 1992-93	38	$5,277	$6,269	Utah	$3,697	New Jersey	$10,941
Public school revenue in 1990-91, per $1,000 of personal income in 1991	31	$46	$47	Tennessee	$36	Alaska	$76
State and local revenue for public schools in 1990-91 per $1,000 of personal income in 1991	27	$43	$44	Tennessee [1]	$32	Wyoming	$71
Percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools from local governments, 1991-92 (revised) (Chart 8)	42	28.0%	46.0%	Hawaii	1.8%	New Hampshire	88.9%
Percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools from local governments, 1992-93	41	28.2%	46.2%	Hawaii	1.9%	New Hampshire	89.0%

[1] District of Columbia — N/A

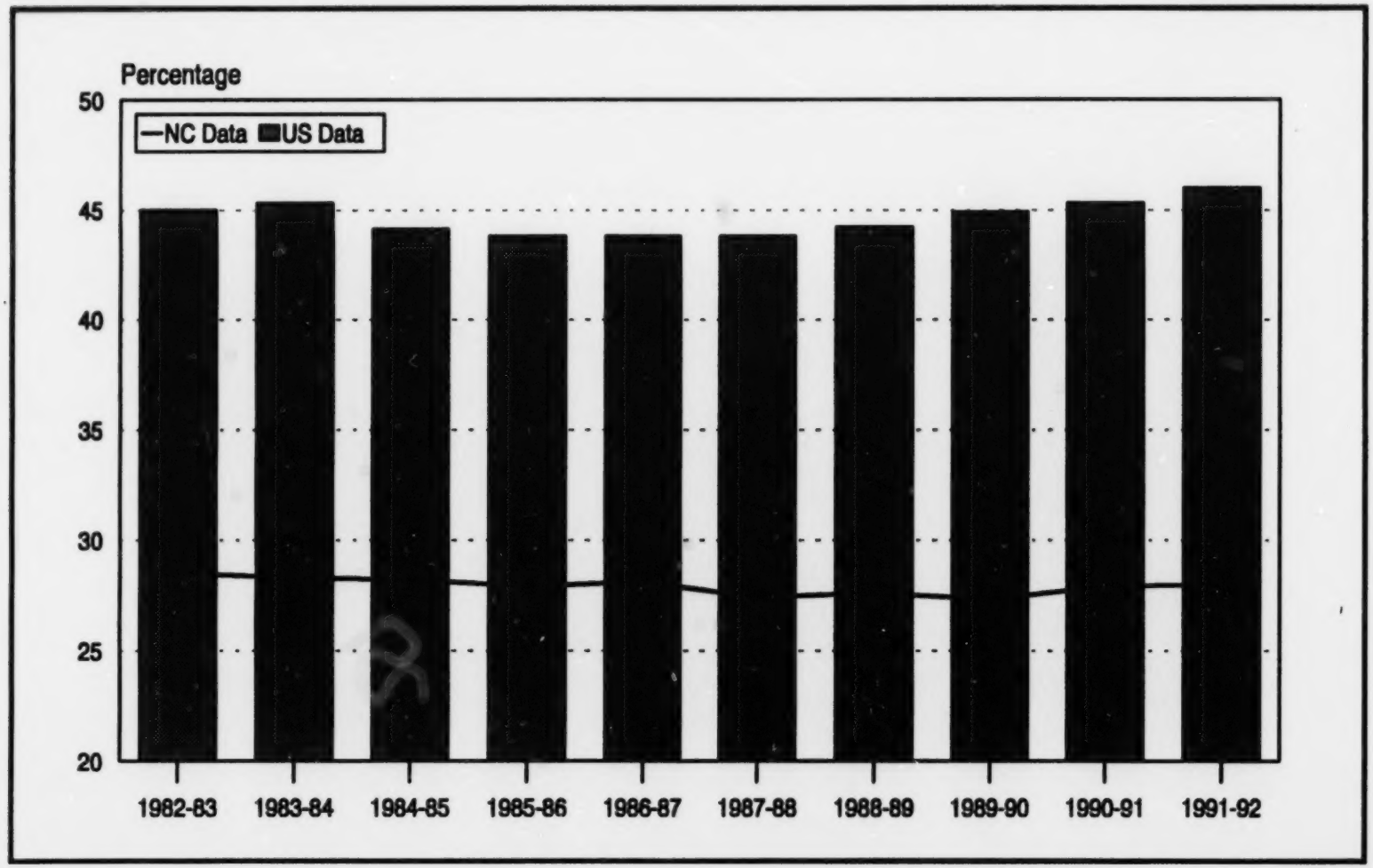
SCHOOL REVENUE

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools from state governments, 1991-92 (revised) (Chart 9)	9	64.6%	47.4%	New Hampshire [1]	8.2%	Hawaii	91.2%
Percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools from state governments, 1992-93	9	64.3%	46.9%	New Hampshire [1]	8.2%	Hawaii	90.6%
Percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools from the federal government, 1991-92 (revised) (Chart 10)	20	7.4%	6.6%	New Hampshire	2.9%	Mississippi	17.2%
Percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools from the federal government, 1992-93	21	7.5%	6.8%	New Hampshire	2.9%	Mississippi	17.0%
Local public school revenue as a percent of combined state and local school revenue, 1992-93	42	30.5%	49.6%	Hawaii	2.0%	District of Columbia	100.0%

[1] District of Columbia — N/A

PERCENT OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

CHART 8



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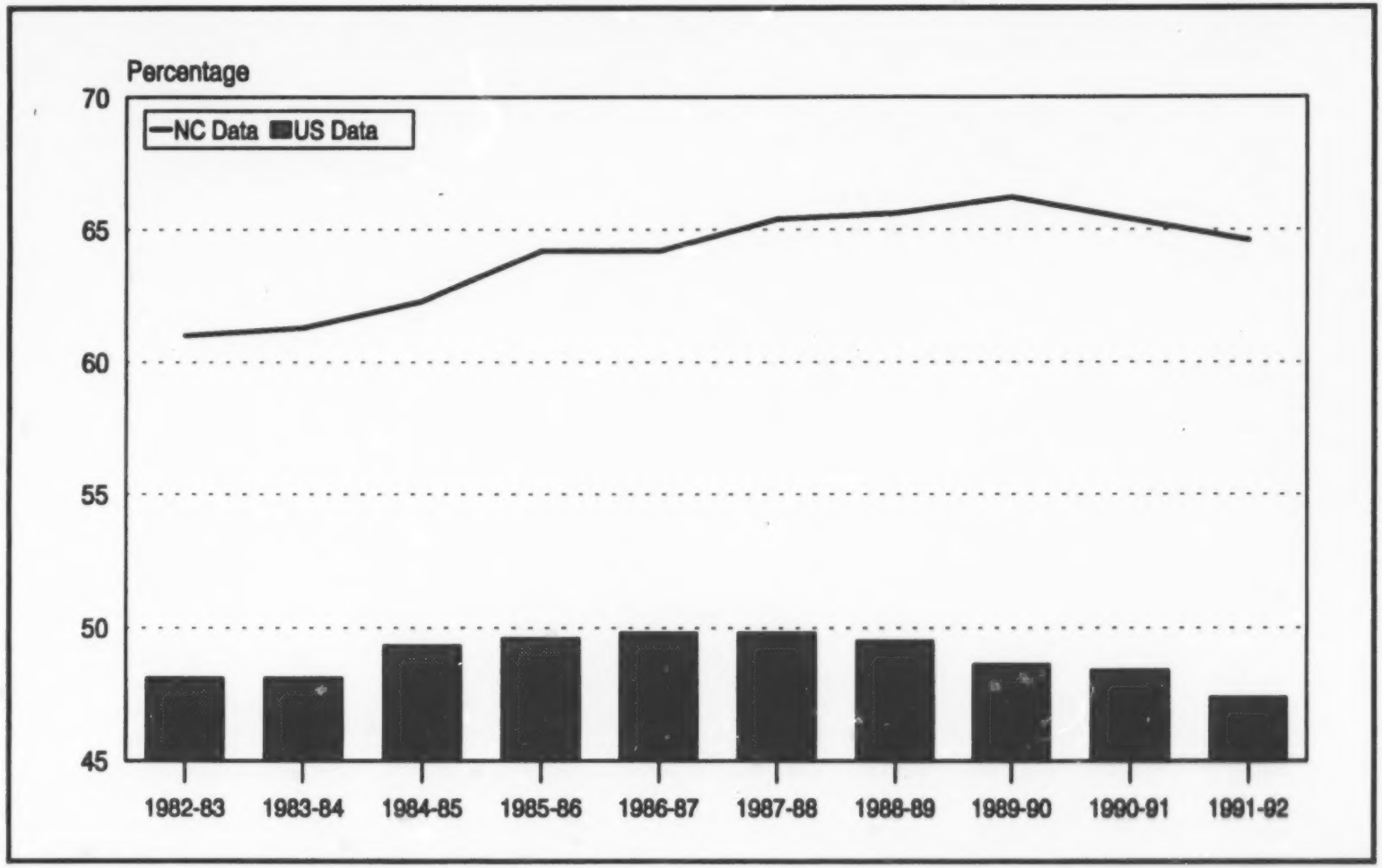
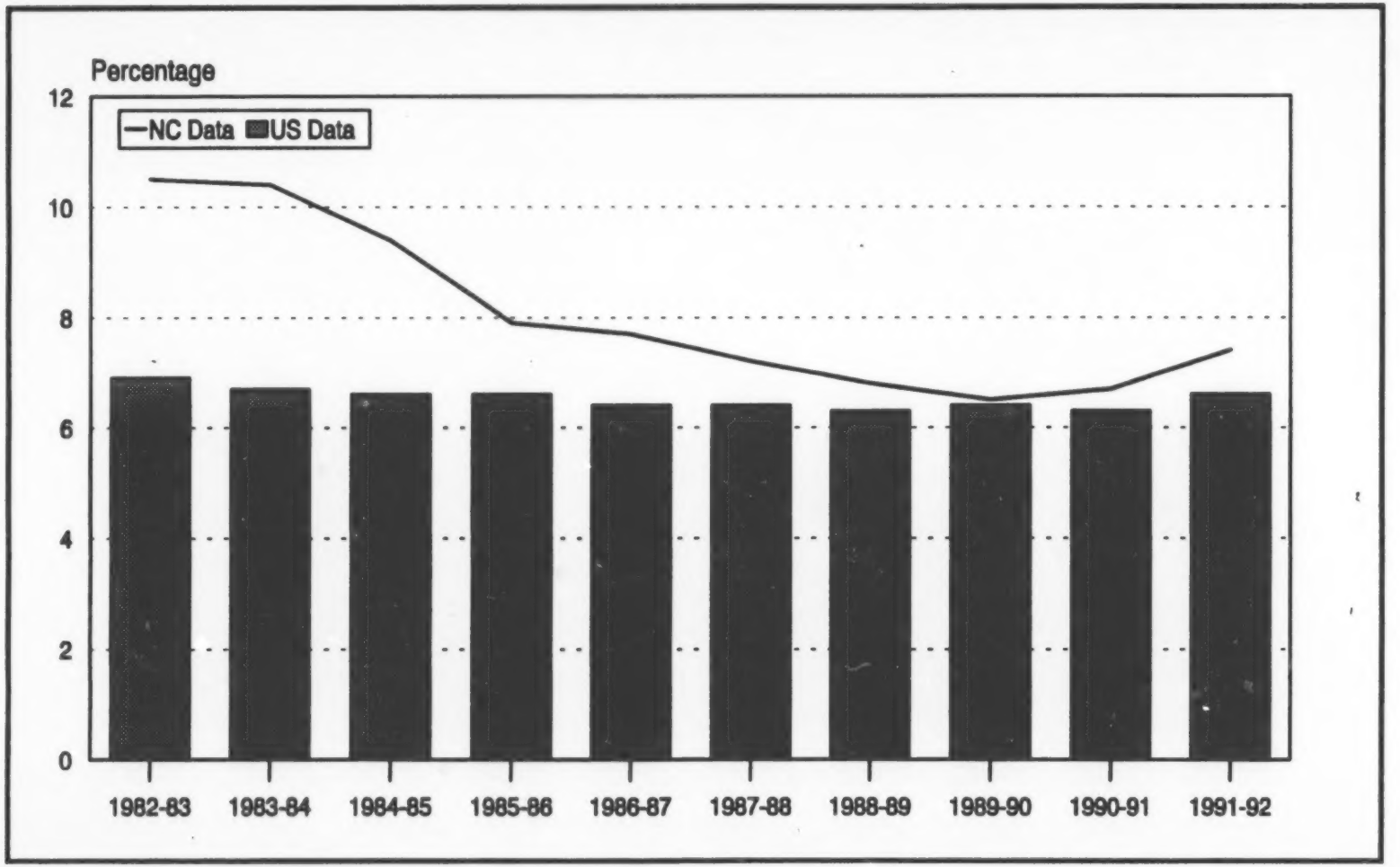
PERCENT OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
FROM STATE GOVERNMENT

CHART 9



PERCENT OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

CHART 10



GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES AND DEBT

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Per capita total general expenditures of state governments for all functions, 1990-91 (Chart 11)	28	$2,049	$2,204	Texas [1]	$1,558	Alaska	$7,883
State government general expenditures in 1990-91 per $1,000 of personal income in 1991	28	$122	$115	New Hampshire [1]	$73	Alaska	$374
Per capita total general expenditures of state and local governments, 1990-91	38	$3,035	$3,587	Arkansas	$2,440	Alaska	$9,776
State and local government general expenditures in 1990-91 per $1,000 of personal income in 1991	34	$180	$188	New Hampshire	$141	Alaska	$470
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for public welfare, 1990-91	36	$364	$503	Nevada	$231	District of Columbia	$1,139

[1] District of Columbia — N/A

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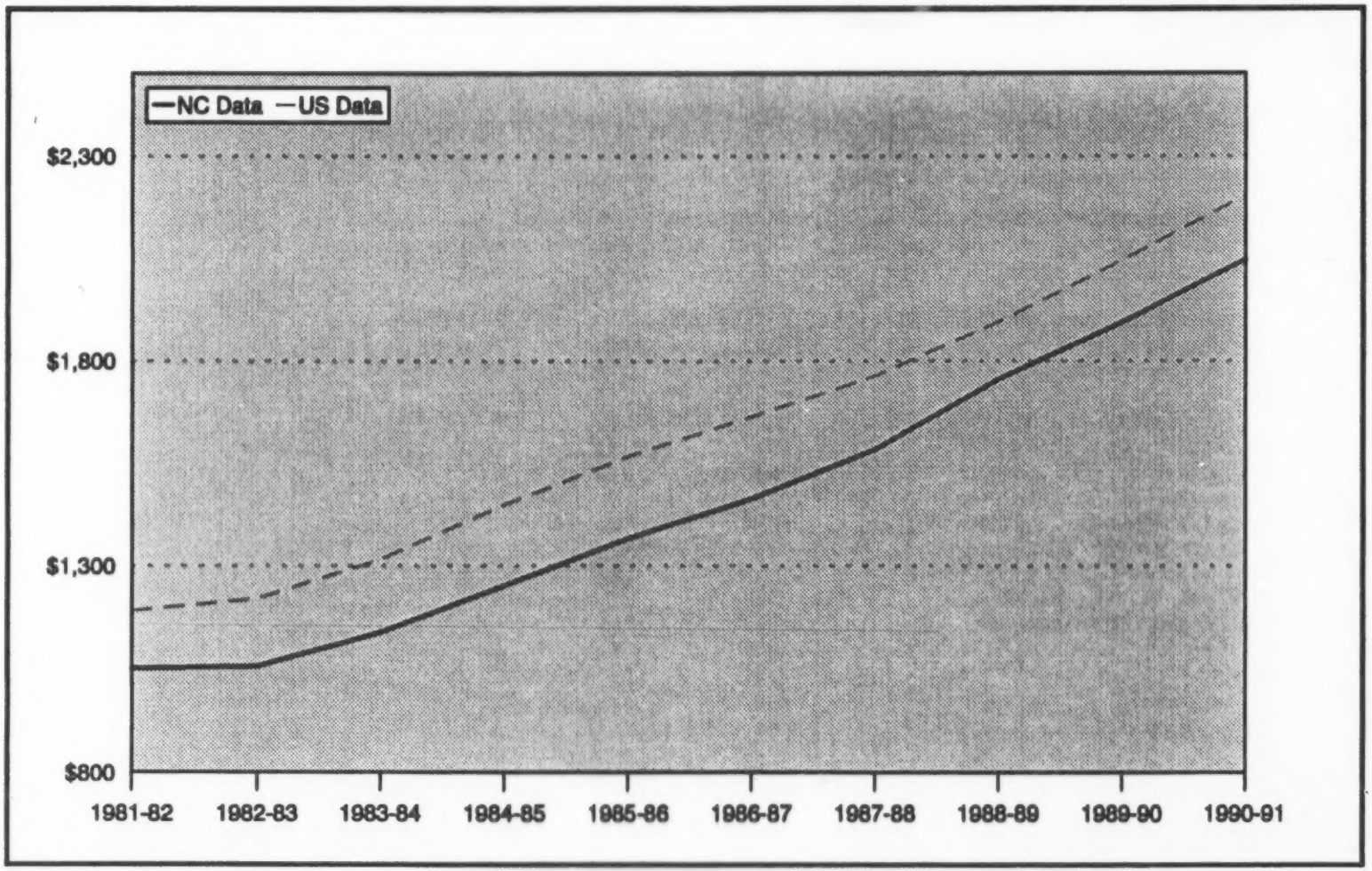
GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES AND DEBT

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for health and hospitals, 1990-91	12	$367	$322	Vermont	$120	District of Columbia	$858
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for police protection, 1990-91	30	$102	$130	West Virginia	$51	District of Columbia	$440
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for highways, 1990-91	41	$231	$258	South Carolina	$171	Alaska	$1,008
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for capital outlay, 1990-91	33	$455	$522	Arkansas	$274	Alaska	$1,230
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for interest on debt, 1990-91	41	$170	$244	New Mexico	$118	Alaska	$1,439

PER CAPITA TOTAL GENERAL EXPENDITURES
OF STATE GOVERNMENT FOR ALL FUNCTIONS

CHART 11



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SCHOOL EXPENDITURES

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Per capita state government expenditures for all education, 1990-91 (Chart 12)	13	$929	$781	New Hampshire [1]	$366	Alaska	$1,926
State government expenditures for all education in 1990-91 per $1,000 of personal income in 1991	10	$55	$41	New Hampshire [1]	$17	Alaska	$91
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for all education, 1990-91 (Chart 13)	31	$1,180	$1,227	Tennessee	$919	Alaska	$2,286
State and local government expenditures for all education in 1990-91 per $1,000 of personal income in 1991	23	$70	$64	Massachusetts	$46	Alaska	$108
State and local government expenditures for all education as percent of total general expenditures for all functions 1990-91	8	38.9%	34.1%	Alaska [1]	23.0%	Utah	42.2%

[1] District of Columbia — N/A

SCHOOL EXPENDITURES

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Per capita state expenditures for state institutions of higher education, 1990-91	17	$346	$285	Pennsylvania [1]	$157	Delaware	$536
Per capita state and local government expenditures for higher education, 1990-91	21	$365	$312	District of Columbia	$167	Delaware	$536
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for public elementary and secondary schools, 1990-91	36	$777	$863	Tennessee	$572	Alaska	$1,697
Current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools per pupil in average daily attendance, 1991-92 (revised)	34	$4,653	$5,417	Utah	$2,902	New Jersey	$9,754

[1] District of Columbia — N/A

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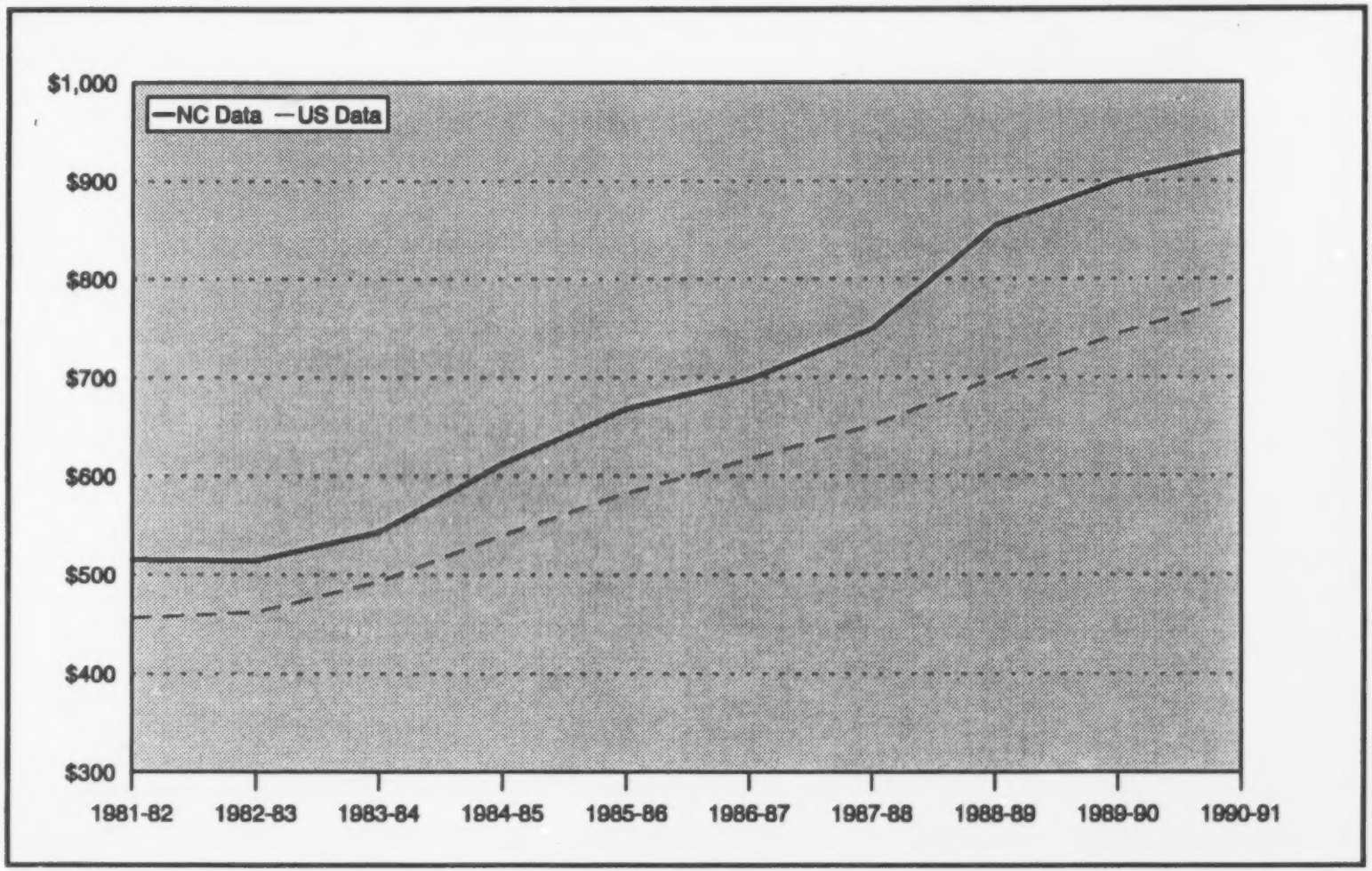
SCHOOL EXPENDITURES

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools per pupil in average daily attendance as percent of national average, 1991-92 (revised)	34	85.9%	100.0%	Utah	53.6%	New Jersey	180.1%
Current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools per pupil in average daily attendance, 1992-93	36	$4,803	$5,616	Utah	$3,173	New Jersey	$10,561
Current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools per pupil in average daily attendance as percent of national average, 1992-93	36	85.5%	100.0%	Utah	56.5%	New Jersey	188.1%

PER CAPITA STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES
FOR ALL EDUCATION

CHART 12



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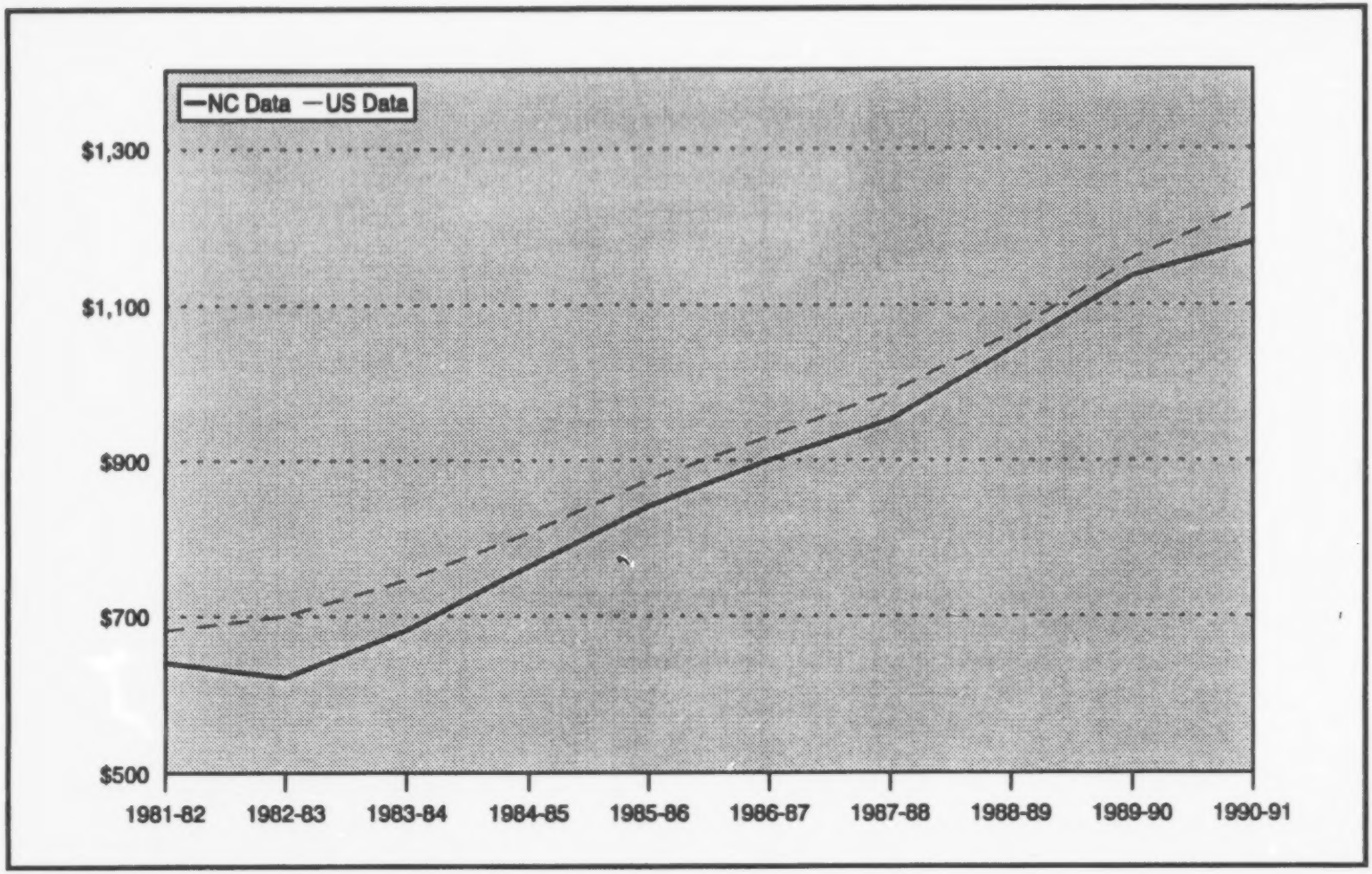
PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES
OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR ALL EDUCATION

CHART 13



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MISCELLANEOUS

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Number of active (non-federal) physicians per 100,000 civilian population, 1990 [1]	25	190	216	Idaho	125	District of Columbia	615
Number of active (non-federal) dentists per 100,000 civilian population, 1992 [2]	47	43	61	Mississippi	39	District of Columbia	129
Number of known major crimes per 100,000 population, 1992 [3]	17	5,802.2	5,660.2	West Virginia	2,609.7	District of Columbia	11,407.0
Percent change in rate of known major crimes per 100,000 population, 1991 to 1992 [3]	17	-1.5%	-4.0%	Delaware	-17.4%	Montana	+26.0%

1 *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1993.* (Original source: American Medical Association.) Based on U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates as of July 1, 1989 (do not reflect revisions based on the 1990 Census of Population).

2 *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1993.* Based on data supplied by the American Dental Association, Bureau of Economic and Behavioral Research.

3 U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports, *Crime in the United States, 1992.*

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GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

Average Daily Attendance, ADA: The aggregate attendance of a school during a reporting period divided by the number of days school is in session during this period. Only days on which the pupils are under the guidance and direction of teachers should be considered as days in session. The average daily attendance for groups of schools having varying lengths of terms is the sum of the average daily attendance obtained for the individual schools.

Average Daily Membership, ADM: The aggregate membership of a school during a reporting period divided by the number of days school is in session during this period. Only days on which pupils are under the guidance and direction of teachers should be considered as days in session. The average daily membership for groups of schools having varying lengths of terms is the sum of the average daily memberships obtained for the individual schools.

Capital Outlay: An expenditure that results in the acquisition of fixed assets or additions to fixed assets, which are presumed to have benefits for more than one year. It is an expenditure for land or existing buildings, improvements of grounds, construction of buildings, additions to buildings, remodeling of buildings or initial, additional, and replacement equipment.

Crimes, Major: Murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny ($50 or more), and auto theft.

Current Expenditures: The expenditures for operating local public schools, excluding capital outlay and interest on school debt. These expenditures include such items as salaries for school personnel, fixed charges, student transportation, school books and materials, and energy costs.

Debt: The major portion of all state and local government debt is long-term indebtedness. A substantial portion of such long-term debt is nonguaranteed debt, i.e., obligations payable solely from pledged earnings of specific activities or facilities, from special assessments, or from specific nonproperty taxes.

Effort: A measure that relates the capacity to support public schools (defined as the personal income of the residents of the state) to the revenues obtained, or expenditures made, on behalf of public schools. The latest available personal income data determine the school year for which school revenues and expenditures are chosen for comparison. Personal income for the year shown would be available to pay school taxes or allay school expenditures in that school year.

Enrollment: A cumulative count of the number of pupils registered during the entire school year. New entrants are added, but those leaving are not subtracted.

Expenditures: All amounts of money paid out by a government — net of recoveries and other correcting transactions — other than for retirement of debt, investment in securities, extension of credit, or as agency transactions. Expenditures include only external transactions of a government and exclude noncash transactions, such as the provision of perquisites or other payments in kind. Aggregates for groups of govern-

ments exclude intergovernmental transactions among the governments involved.

Fall Enrollment: The count of the pupils registered in the fall of the school year, usually October.

Full-Time Equivalent Employment: A computed statistic representing the number of full-time employees that could have been employed if the reported number of hours worked by part-time employees had been worked by full-time employees. This statistic is calculated separately for each function of a government by dividing the "part-time hours paid" by the standard number of hours for full-time employees in the particular government and then adding the resulting quotient to the number of full-time employees.

Functions: Public purposes served by governmental activities (education, highways, public welfare, etc.). Expenditures for each function include amounts for all types of expenditures serving the purpose concerned.

General Expenditures: All expenditures of a government other than utility expenditures, liquor store expenditures, and insurance trust expenditures.

General Revenue: All revenue of a government except the kinds of revenue classified as utility revenue, liquor store revenue, and insurance trust revenue. All tax collections, even if designated for insurance trust or local utility purposes, are classified under general revenue.

General Sales Taxes: Sales or gross receipts taxes that are applicable, with only specified exceptions, to all types of goods and services or all gross income, whether at a single or at classified rates.

Health: Health services, other than hospital care, including health research, clinics, nursing, immunization, and other categorical, environmental, and general public health activities. School health services provided by health agencies (rather than school agency) are included.

Highways: Streets, highways, and structures necessary for their use; street lighting; snow and ice removal; toll highway and bridge facilities; and ferries.

Higher Education: Includes facilities and activities of all education institutions beyond the high school level operated by state or local governments, except that agricultural experiment stations and agricultural extension services are classified under natural resources, and university-operated hospitals serving the public are classed under hospitals.

High School Graduate: A person who receives formal recognition from the school authorities for completing the prescribed high school course of study; excludes equivalency certificates.

Individual Income Tax: Taxes on individuals measured by net income and taxes imposed on special types of income (e.g., interest, dividends, and income from intangibles).

Instructional Staff: Full-time equivalent number of positions, not the number of different individuals occupying the positions during the school year. In local schools

includes all public elementary and secondary (junior and senior high) day school positions that are in the nature of teaching or in the improvement of the teaching-learning situation. Includes consultants or supervisors of instruction, principals, teachers, guidance personnel, librarians, psychological personnel, and other instructional staff. Excludes administrative staff, attendance personnel, health services personnel, clerical personnel, and junior college staff. In institutions of higher education includes those engaged in teaching and related academic research in junior colleges, colleges, and universities, including those in hospitals, agricultural experiment stations, and farms.

Interest on Debt: Annual expenditures to pay interest only on long-term debt.

Live Births: Number of births in the United States.

Noninstructional Staff: In local schools includes administrative and clerical personnel, plant operation and maintenance employees, bus drivers, and lunchroom, health, and recreational personnel engaged by school systems. In institutions of higher education includes cafeteria, clerical, and custodial workers in colleges and universities, hospitals, agricultural experiment stations, and farms.

Personal Income: State personal income is the current income received by residents of the states from all sources, including transfers from government and business, but excluding transfers among persons. It is a before-tax measure. The total includes both monetary and nonmonetary income of individuals and income received in kind. It also includes the investment income of nonprofit institutions serving individuals as well as the investment income of private trust funds and private noninsured welfare funds.

Police Protection: Preservation of law and order and traffic safety. Includes highway police patrols, crime prevention activities, police communications, detention and custody of persons awaiting trial, traffic safety, vehicular inspection, and the like.

Property Taxes: Taxes conditioned on ownership of property and measured by its value. Includes both general property taxes (i.e., relating to property as a whole, real and personal, tangible or intangible, whether taxed at a single rate or at classified rates) and special property taxes (i.e., on selected types of property, such as motor vehicles or certain or all tangibles, subject to rates that are not directly related to rates applying to general property taxation).

Public Welfare: Support of and assistance to eligible persons contingent upon their need. Excludes pensions to former employees and other benefits not contingent on need. Expenditures under this heading include cash assistance payments directly to needy persons under categorical and other welfare programs; vendor payments made directly to private purveyors for medical care, burials, and other services provided under welfare programs; welfare institutions; and any intergovernmental or other direct expenditures for welfare purposes. Any services provided directly by the government through its hospital and health agencies are classed under those headings.

Resident Population: In addition to those who are residents of an area, also includes armed forces personnel who are stationed in the area.

Revenue: Revenue receipts for public school purposes from LOCAL, intermediate, and other sources include all funds for direct expenditures by local and intermediate districts for school services, for the operation of intermediate departments of education, for employer contributions to retirement systems and/or Social Security on behalf of public school employees, for the purchase of materials for distribution of local school districts, etc. Includes net receipts from revolving funds or clearing accounts only when such funds are available for general expenditure by the local board of education. Includes gifts and tuition and fees received from patrons.

Revenue receipts from STATE sources include all funds for the operation of the state department of education, for state (employer) contributions to retirement systems and/or Social Security on behalf of school employees, for grants in aid to intermediate and local school districts for school purposes (including funds available from state bond issues for such grants and the costs of textbooks, buses, supplies, etc., purchased by the state for distribution to local school districts), for the payment of interest on state bonds issued to provide grants to local school districts, and all other state revenue for public school purposes. Money collected by the state as an agent of a lesser unit and turned over in like amounts to that unit is not included.

Revenue receipts from FEDERAL sources include money distributed from the federal treasury either directly to local school districts or through the state and county, including grants for vocational education, for aid to federally affected areas, for school lunch and milk programs, for educating American Indians in local public schools, and money derived from federal forest reserves and federal oil royalties.

Revenue from Own Sources: All revenue of a government (taxes and other) except intergovernmental.

School-Age Population: Population age 5 through 17, inclusive (excluding armed forces abroad).

Taxes: Compulsory contributions exacted by a government for public purposes, except employee and employer assessments for retirement and social insurance purposes, which are classed as insurance trust revenue. All tax revenue is classified under general revenue and comprises amounts received (including interest and penalties but excluding refunds) from taxes imposed by the recipient government. Amounts received by a government from a tax it imposes are counted as tax revenue of that government, even though initially collected by another government; however, any amounts retained are treated as tax revenue of the collecting government. Tax amounts subsequently distributed to other governments are classified as intergovernmental transactions.

Total Revenue Receipts: Includes all revenue receipts available for expenditure for current expenses, capital outlay, and debt service for public schools, including all appropriations from general funds of federal, state, county, and local governments; receipts from taxes levied for school purposes; income from permanent school funds and endowments; income from leases of school lands; interest on bank deposits; tuition; gifts; etc. Amounts that increase the school indebtedness or that represent exchange of school property for money are excluded.

NOTES